(XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2418.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1793.

ABSTRACT of the NEW CONSTITUTION of FRANCE.

THE object (it begins) of all union of men in society, being the maintaining of natural, civil, and political rights, these rights ought to be the basis of the social compact. The acknowledgment and declaration of them ought to precede the constitution which assures the guaranty of them.

Art. 1. Natural, civil, and political rights, are liberty, equality, security and property, the social contract, and resistance of oppression.

2. Liberty consists in the power of doing every thing which is not contrary to the right of another. Thus, the exercise of this natural right has no other limits than those which secure to the members of the same society the enjoyment of the same right.

3. Every citizen ought to submit to the law, which is the expression of the general will. Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prohibited; and none can be constrained to do what it does not enjoin.

4. Every man has the liberty of manifesting his thoughts, and his opinions.

5. The liberty of the press, and every other means of making known his sentiments, cannot be forbidden, suspended or limitted.

6. Every citizen is free in the exercise of his religion.

7. Equality consists in the enjoyment of the same rights by every citizen.

8. The law is equal to all, whether it protects or punishes.

9. All citizens are equally admissible to all appointments. Free people know no other motive of preference than pre-eminence of talents and virtue.

10. Security consists in the protection granted to all the citizens, for the preservation of their persons, of their fortunes and of their rights.

11. None can be accused, stopped or detained, but in cases specified by the law, and according to the forms it has prescribed.

12. The citizens against whom arbitrary acts may be exercised, have the right to resist them by force; but every man accused or arrested in virtue of the law, ought to obey it instantly. He renders himself guilty by resistance. [N. B. A mistake in the order.]

13. Those who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary orders, are guilty, and ought to be punished.

14. Every man ought to be presumed innocent, till he has been declared guilty; if it is found necessary to arrest [illegible], every rigour not requisite to secure his person, ought to be severely interdicted by the law.

15. None can be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated anterior to the crime, and legally applied.

16. Every law which punishes crimes anterior to its promulgation, is an arbitrary act. Every retrospective effect of law is a crime.

17. The law ought only to inflict necessary punishment proportioned to the crimes, and useful to society.

18. The right of property is, that every man may dispose of his substance, his talents and his industry.

19. No kind of labour or industry is prohibited to citizens, who may buy, sell or transport, it freely.

20. A citizen, however, cannot sell himself, his person not being alienable property.

21. None can be deprived of his right of property, but when public necessity, legally proved, evidently demands it, and on condition of a just and previous indemnity.

22. No contribution can be levied but for the public good: all citizens have a right to assent to its establishment.

23. Public instruction is necessary to all.

24. Public succours are a debt due from society.

25. The security of these rights is an act of sovereignty.

26. Sovereignty is one, indivisible and imprescriptible.

27. It resides essentially in the people. Each citizen is equally entitled to exercise sovereignty.

28. No individual, or any union of citizens, can arrogate to themselves the exercise of sovereignty.

29. The social compact cannot exist where the limits of powers are not exactly fixed, and where agents are not made responsible for their conduct.

30. All citizens are obliged to be aiding to the law.

31. Men united in society ought to have a legal means of resisting oppression.

32. There is oppression when the law violates natural right. There is oppression when the law is violated by public functionaries. There is oppression when arbitrary acts violate natural, civil, and political rights of citizens. The manner of resisting oppression ought to be prescribed by the constitution.

33. The people have the right of changing the constitution. One generation has no right to subject to the constitution future generations.

After the recognition of these rights, on which the government is founded, the French nation is declared to form one indivisible republic.

The division into departments is retained; each department is divided into communes or districts, and each commune into municipal sections and primary assemblies.

Primary Assemblies.

In the primary assemblies, every man aged 21 years has a right to vote, provided that his name is inscribed on the civic table, and that he shall have resided one year in France.

The primary assemblies shall be so distributed in each department, that none shall consist of less than 400, or more than 900 members. In each of these a select committee is to be chosen by ballot, consisting of as many members as there are fifties of citizens in the assembly.

In this committee, he who has the majority of votes shall be president of the assembly; the three next on the list shall be secretaries. The duty of the select committee is to keep the records, and to arrange and submit the business to the assembly.

All elections are to be carried on in those assemblies. The intermediate or electoral assemblies, have no place in this code. The elections are to be made by what is called a double scrutiny; each gives in a signed list of candidates equal to the number of places to be filled. These bulletins, or lists of presentations, as they are termed, are sent to the administration of each department. They select a triple number of those candidates who have most votes; and from those sent back to the primary assemblies, a definitive election is made, each citizen giving in as before a list of the candidates to whom he gives his preference.

In the deliberations of these assemblies the same mode is to be followed as in the elections. The question is to be shaped so as to be answered by a simple negative or affirmative. On the day appointed for the decision, each citizen gives in a *bulletin*, or slip of paper, inscribed with his name, and the word *yes* or *no*. These are to be transmitted from the district to the department, where the general result is to be ascertained.

Administrative Bodies.

There shall be in each department an administrative council of 18 members, with subordinate agencies.—The former are to control the revenue, and to correspond with the executive government. The inferior administrations are not as yet organised.

The administrators are to be elected in the primary assemblies, and the half renewed every two years.

Executive Council.

I. The executive council of the republic shall be composed of seven general agents or ministers, and a secretary.

II. There shall be,

1. A minister of legislation.
2. A minister of war.
3. A minister for foreign affairs.
4. A minister of public contributions.
5. A minister of the marine.
6. A minister of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.
7. A minister of works, aids, public establishments and arts.

III. Each of the ministers shall alternately preside in the executive council, and the president shall be changed every fifteen days. To this council it belongs to execute all the laws and all the decrees passed by the legislative body.

The ministers are to be chosen in the primary assemblies, and in the manner before prescribed. Eight *suppleans* or substitutes, are to be chosen at the same time.

The members of the council to be chosen for two years. The half shall be renewed every year, but they may be re-elected.

The executive council are accountable to, and cannot be members of, the legislative body. They have no control over the national treasury, which is to be directed by three commissioners appointed for that purpose, and elected in the same manner. Two hundred members are to be chosen in the legislative body, of whom a jury of seven is to *audit* each account.

Legislative Body.

The legislative body is to consist of one chamber, and to be renewed annually, by elections in the manner before mentioned.

The number of deputies to be sent from each department is to be newly fixed every ten years, according to the increase or decrease of the population.

The members of the legislative body shall not, at any time, be prosecuted, impeached or tried, for any thing which they may have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

No proposition shall pass into a law unless it be first proposed in the assembly, then referred to a committee of thirteen, and after the interval of a fortnight, if the time should permit, re-debated in the assembly.

Censorship of People.

Under this head it is proposed, that any citizen shall have the right of convoking the primary assembly where he resides, to consider of the enactment of a new, or the repeal of an existing law. If they agree to the proposition, they are to address the people of other assemblies, and the wish of the department thus collected, is to be transmitted to and decided upon by the members of the legislative body.

The citizens shall likewise have the right to demand an inquiry into the conduct of public functionaries, in case of abuse of power and violation of the law.

A Convention.

A convention is to be summoned whenever any change is made in the legislative body. In the 20th year after the passing of the constitutional code a convention shall be called to revise and improve.

The convention cannot hold its sittings within fifty leagues of the legislative body. [illegible] shall be formed of two members from each depu[illegible]

Administration of Justice.

In the civil as well as the criminal code, the trial by jury is to be established. The jurors as well as judges are to be elected. The former to be taken one from every hundred citizens. The jury to consist of a director, a reporter, a national commissioner, and a number of jurymen to be specified.

The punishment of death is abolished for all private offences.

There are to be two juries, whose functions correspond with those of the grand and petty juries in the English constitution.

Judicial censors are to be appointed to travel at fixed periods, and to try all questions of appeal.

A national jury, consisting of three jurors from each department, is to try all questions of high treason.

The arrest and detention of an individual are qualified by a number of minute regulations, highly favourable to personal liberty.

The liberty of the press is declared to be indefinite.

None can be judged, either civilly or criminally, on account of writings printed or published, except it shall have been recognised and declared by a jury, 1st, whether there is any criminality in the writing denounced; 2dly, whether the person prosecuted is guilty of it.

Public Force.

The forces of the republic are placed under the control of the executive council. The public force is declared to be essentially obedient, as no armed body can deliberate.

The commanders in chief are to have annual and revokable commissions from the executive council.

The commanders of the national guards shall be elected annually by the citizens in each district.

Public Contributions.

The public contributions ought never to exceed the exigencies of the state.

There cannot be established any contribution which by its nature, or by its mode of exaction, might be injurious to the free disposal of property, to the progress of industry, and of commerce, to the circulation of capitals, or might produce the violation of the rights recognised, and declared by the constitution.

The amount shall be fixed each year by the legislative body, and cannot exceed that term. They are to be published annually.

Relation to Foreign Powers.

The French will only take up arms for the sake of their liberty. It renounces all accession of territory, unless by the wish, freely expressed, of its inhabitants.

The declaration of war shall be made by the legislative body; treaties of peace, commerce and alliance, shall be made by the executive council, and ratified by the legislative body, etc.

Presented by the members forming the committee of constitution.

BARRERE, BRISSOT, CONDORCET, DANTON, GENSONNE, PETION, SIEYES, THOMAS PAINE, VERGNIAUD.

MADRAS, *September* 8.

TIPPOO is said to be imitating the policy of Joseph II. in blowing up and destroying all his fortifications throughout his still extensive territory, except those of Seringapatam.

A liberal subscription was opened at Calcutta, soon after the news of the peace, to present lord Cornwallis with a diamond star, george, loop, &c. but no sooner was his lordship acquainted with it, than he declined this honour, and put a stop to a scheme which had been a favourite object with the settlement.

MARGATE, *March* 27.

By an express arrived this morning from Ostend, we learn that Ostend is evacuated.

The master of the boat adds, that the Austrians were at Bruges yesterday, and expected to be at Ostend this day.

That the French had sent a number of sailors from Dunkirk, in order to get out ships from the harbour, but they were obliged to make the best of their way back without success.

He further says, that Dumourier is wounded, and a prisoner at Brussels, and that there has been a very great slaughter among the French, for the Austrians gave no quarter.

N. B. The express left Ostend this morning about one o'clock.

PARIS, *March* 20.

LETTER from Gen. DUMOURIER.

Tirlemont, March 16.

" *Citizen Minister*,

" I announce to you, with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honour of the French arms, has been repaired this day, in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked and took Tirlemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the vanguard, posted on the *five* heights of Complicht—Marshal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving different divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in place of repairing to their place of destination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

" This morning I attacked Tirlemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. General Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda [illegible] the left, and Egalite that on the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goidesenhovere and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermission from yesterday noon, till seven o'clock this evening.

" All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manœuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their distance, of the honour of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for to-morrow. I shall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) " DUMOURIER."

LONDON, *March* 15.

General Custine has returned from Paris to his command at Mentz, and general Servan is come to Paris to concert measures for the southern campaign. An embargo is laid in the French ports, on all Spanish vessels, as also those from Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. The duke of Brunswick has relapsed into his late fever, and is so ill as to leave little hopes of his recovery.

On the 21st of January, the French planted the tree of liberty in the new republican ambassador's court-yard, in Constantinople; notwithstanding every effort of the ministers of the powers against France to prevent it, the Turkish government permitted the ceremony to take place. Gouffier, the late ambassador from Louis the XVIth, had set out by land for Germany, after receiving a present of 10,000 piastres from the Turks to defray his expences.

The important fortress of Choczim has been restored by the Austrians to the Turks. The Pacha took possession of it on or about the 18th of February. The Austrians were to depart on the 28th.

Bournonville has been to the convention to resign his place as minister at war, and he begged to be allowed to return to the army, with which he says he has fought 172 battles. Though Danton opposed the acceptation of his resignation, it was received, but he was ordered to remain at Paris till his accounts were examined.

March 26. Letters from Brussels state, that Dumourier attacked the combined army at seven o'clock in the morning, between Tirlemont and St. Tron—The battle was fought with various success till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle.—Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigorous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a complete defeat, general Clairfayt flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superior power of the cavalry.—General Valence alternately retreated and advanced, till he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

It appears by dispatches which government have received this morning, by way of Flushing, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to still greater success.

On Friday last, the 22d instant, the Austrians, in spite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the success of the Austrians was decisive—they gained a complete victory; and to use the words of a private letter, the French were, literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government dispatches, the French lost 17,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the latter is general Valence. Other accounts state, that general Dumourier only escaped the same fate, by striking off the arm of an Austrian soldier who laid hold of him.

Letter from a commissioner in Belgium, to Salangron, a member of the convention.

BRUSSELS, March 18.

" Good news, my dear Salangron! Dumourier for two days past, has been butchering the Austrians and their cavalry. I hope my next letter will be dated from Liege. A considerable force is arrived here from the north, to guard the Belgian towns.

(Signed) " GOSSUIN."

The following petition was presented to the king at the levee, on Wednesday last, by lord Petrie, &c. and most graciously received.

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of Great-Britain.

" *Most Gracious Sovereign*,

" WE, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of your kingdom of Great-Britain, beg leave to approach your royal presence, at a time when the disastrous event in a neighbouring kingdom have nearly involved all Europe into the calamities of a war, to assure your majesty of our most loyal and unfeigned attachment to your majesty's person, crown and dignity, to the constitution of our country, and of our utter abhorrence of all principles subversive of order and government, and tending to promote anarchy and confusion.

" Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the clemency of your majesty's government, —attached by new ties of gratitude and affection to our country, by the favour which the legislature has lately conferred on us; we have still to lament that the delicacy of our situation, leaves us no other means of manifesting our zeal to your majesty, and our wishes to serve our country, except the sincere assurances that we shall ever be ready, in our respective situations, with our lives and fortunes to co-operate with our fellow-subjects, in the defence and support of your majesty's person, and the constitution of these realms, in any manner which your majesty's government shall deem expedient."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 29.

" We have arrivals from England, bringing papers up to the 27th of March, by which we find that general Dumourier had a severe engagement with the Austrians on the 16, 17 and 18th of March, the two first days, he got rather the advantage; but the 3d, general Clairfait being reinforced by the prince of Cobourg with 12,000 cavalry, gained a most decisive victory—the French were entirely routed and fled at all points; the accounts state the number killed to be very great on both sides, in the course of the three days, upwards of 20,000 fell. Great disturbances in Paris—the mob want another king—Manuel of the convention was assassinated by the mob, he received sixty wounds—Marat was very near it—General Valence was killed in the engagement with the Austrians. I have not time to detail more, must beg leave to refer you to the papers, &c."

Captain Green, of the schooner Thorne, informs us, that when he left Port-au Prince, on the 7th ult. a French 74 gun-ship had arrived with a commissary (an officer sent by the government of France) on board. The town had resolved not to receive him, and the ship determined he should land. The American vessels were notified to leave the harbour, and on the 9th, when captain Green had got out of sight of Port-au-Prince, he heard now and then the firing of guns, and plainly saw the smoke of cannon rising from the town.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Amsterdam, to his friend in this city, dated 15*th February*, 1793.

" There is a very good prospect for your country, by the general war between France, England and Holland. The Americans, by all appearance, will remain neutral, and will be respected by those powers; they will be able to carry, with advantage, all sorts of provisions to the colonies of the belligerent nations, and take in return, sugar, coffee, &c. This will make brisk business, and must certainly be attended with great success. We shall have no fishery this year, so that what may be sent from your quarter will fetch a good price."

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated 12*th March*, 1793.

" You will know before this reaches you, that we have been dragged into a war with France by the pride and folly of England, to which poor Ireland is only an appendage. It is almost universally detested here as being actually a war against principle. In all human probability there will be trouble in this country, and I sincerely wish I was well out of it: America is the only place that will gain by this contest, if she be wise enough to keep herself neuter, but indeed there is a great deal of gratitude due to France."

By the Mary we are favoured with a Norfolk paper, of the 1st instant, from which the following is extracted, viz.

" By a gentleman who came passenger in the Swift packet, from Charleston to Baltimore, and who arrived here on Sunday last, we are informed that three privateers were fitted out at that place; one of them was the sloop Eagle, captain Hooper, which sailed some time since from this port for Charleston. She has been made French property—mounts four six pounders, besides swivels—has a French captain and commission, and is upon the coast; the second is a small vessel, that was a constant trader between Charleston and Philadelphia; the third was fitting out when the gentleman left that place. That the British consul had applied to the governor to know whether the houses of rendezvous were suffered with his knowledge; That the British merchants had dispatched a pilot boat to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a convoy for their ships; that all British ships were ordered not to go out without they were under convoy, and that an arrival from Cape-François had brought word that there were a great number of privateers fitted out there."

May 8. On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Favourite, in 23 days from Galway, west of Ireland. By this vessel a London paper (The Star) was received, of the 28th of March, and the Connaught Journal of April 1st. The intelligence by the Favourite is, in brief, as follows:—That on the morning of the 28th of March, dispatches were received in London from the British ambassador at the Hague, dated the 26th, which were entirely silent respecting the action said to have happened between the Austrian and French forces on the 18th, but on the contrary, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Brussels—that the French had evacuated Ostend, proceeding from thence to Dunkirk by water. That a counter revolution had been effected at Paris; the queen and royal family released, the convention dissolved, and that the queen was appointed regent till Monsieur could arrive—That on this occasion upwards of thirty thousand people lost their lives—All this, however, was mere report in London, and the authenticity of the accounts much doubted (except the evacuation of Ostend) especially as lord Auckland's letters mention not a syllable of the kind. On the 2d of March his Imperial Majesty acknowledged Monsieur regent of France. That general Dampierre died of his wounds, a prisoner to the Austrians, on the 7th of March; and that the late failures in England are computed at twelve millions sterling.

We learn from French Hispaniola, that the internal troubles of that island have nearly subsided, the negroes being either reduced, come in voluntarily to their masters, or retired to inaccessible mountains. On the 4th of April, there were two seventy-four gun ships, and four frigates in Cape-François harbour.

In consequence of gross and unprovoked outrages committed by certain English sailors, on a French naval officer, and others in Charleston, (S. C.) the police of that city issued a notice the 16th April, on complaint of the French consul, requesting all masters of vessels, particularly the British, to keep their sailors on board their vessels in the evenings. When our last accounts left Charleston, it was next to certain that a continuance in such infolent attempts, would provoke several retaliations from the insulted party, who at least looked for civil usage in an American port, and not wanton insults from the desperate and envenomed ruffians of a foreign nation. In future all French officers and seamen, were to be armed day and night with pistols and other weapons to repel every assault of the kind.

Several armed vessels have been fitted out at Charleston, by French subjects with French commissions. The reports do not appear to be true that governor Moultrie had ordered all houses of rendezvous for the French service to be shut up, in order to prevent the out-fit of privateers from Charleston. On the contrary, no such houses had been shut up, and the governor, as far as we can learn, had neither exerted his power or his influence to prevent the arming of French vessels for their own defence, and to take new commissions accordingly.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, of March 9th, quotes the following prices of American produce, viz. Tobacco eighty livres per quintal—rice seventy ditto —exchange in London 15s.

May 13. The ship William, capt. Legget, of Glasgow, in 42 days from Glasgow, bound to Virginia, was taken last Friday week off Cape Henry, by a French cruiser of 4 guns, viz. Citizen Genet, and sent up to the port of Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the ship Morning Star, captain Roger Kean, arrived from Havre-de-Grace, which port he left the 28th of March, and brings us Paris papers as late as the 25th, from which we have extracted some very interesting intelligence.

Captain Kean saw a British frigate off Havre as he came out, but on shewing the American flag, the frigate took no further notice of him.

The best account yet arrived of the situation of the French and combined armies, is contained in general Dumourier's letter. Miranda, who commanded the left, is blamed for the whole of the present check, which has been experienced by the army of the republic, and he is suspended. Valence has been wounded, and Custine's army are going on with great success in the country near Mayence.

So far from the check dispiriting the republic, an army of 70,000 men were marching from Paris to reinforce Dumourier.

The queen and princess Elisabeth, together with the young prince, are still safe in the Temple as usual, and treated with great civility; no mention whatever was made of any intention to bring her to a trial.

With respect to internal discontents, they are not nearly of so dangerous a nature as has been represented, for even the aristocrats speak determinedly against submitting to any kind of a counter-revolution.

BALTIMORE, *May* 13.

Citizen Genet, envoy from the French republic to the United States of America, arrived in town this af-

ternoon, and proceeds for Philadelphia early to-morrow morning.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 16.

The following is a letter from general Dumourier, dated at Tirlemont, March 19.

"It is with great pain, citizen minister, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You must have seen, by my letters of yesterday, that my presentiments are but too truly justified, on account of the news which I have received of the danger of Namur, in the approach of a corps of about 10,000 men, who directed themselves towards Bruxelles and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preserve the pass good, without dislodging the enemy from the camp of Nervengen: I have made, in consequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy; my centre division made their attack on Nervengen, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked on the village ——; the right and centre of the army, had some success, although the infantry was twice repulsed, and driven from the village of Nervengen. The left wing proving unfortunate, their retreat was made with confusion till behind Tirlemont, or perhaps a little further. The marshal de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two general officers were wounded in this flight, and sundry pieces of cannon taken, amongst which there were three twelve pounders.

"I am ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to-morrow, to complete victory. And uneasy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the situation of the left wing, and was astonished not to find one dead body on my way to Tirlemont. I gave orders to Miranda to resume his post on the heights of St. Margarita to cover the retreat.

"I send you, citizen minister, a letter from Valence, who was wounded, and who is now on his way to Bruxelles. I am going back to the camp of Louvain to cover Bruxelles and Malines. I cannot dissimulate that the evil of disorganization is at its heighth. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country where we have aggravated the inhabitants by pillage, and the indiscipline of the troops. I will do all I can to save the army, who place in me the utmost confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will submit myself to the most severe examination, and I will demand a court-martial to judge of my conduct. Too happy if the sacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cause of liberty! and I shall fight till I die, or am condemned by the patriots. I fear not the judgment of my fellow-citizens, or the reproach of posterity.—You will see that our loss has been considerable, about 2000 men. I must pass the utmost praise on the bravest soldiers of the universe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propose a suppression of the mode of electing them. This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce subordination.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

On the 21st of March, the commissioners at Guadaloupe, issued a provisional decree, opening the ports of Basseterre and Point-a-Petre, to vessels belonging to the United States of America, with all kinds of provisions, paying the local duties. St. Lucia has also opened her ports to all neutral vessels, paying two per cent. on exports.

Captain Beaks, lately arrived at Philadelphia, left Lisbon the 29th of March, at which time there was not any account there of a counter-revolution having taken place in Paris, as mentioned in *The Star*, a London print, of the 28th of March.

Calvert county, May 4, 1793.

THE honourable the chancellor of this state having appointed the subscriber trustee for the creditors of Francis King, of Calvert county, an insolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, that he will sell, at public auction, at Lower-Marlborough, on Monday the tenth day of June next, the property of said Francis King, consisting of the reversion of part of several tracts or parcels of land, lying in Prince-George's county, viz. Part of Brooke Grove and Reparation, now in the possession of Levy Gantt and Richard Contee; also, part of a tract of land called Worton, now in the possession of a certain —— Ferguson, and one lot of land in Hawkins's and Beatty's Addition to George-town, on the following terms; the purchaser to pay ready money, if the sum shall not exceed five pounds current money, if more than five pounds, and under fifty pounds, to give bond to the trustee as such, with security if required, for the purchase money, with interest within one year from the time of sale; if more than fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond as aforesaid, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock.

W. ALLEIN.

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

R. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

R. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have employed him to teach in their families, and likewise to those who have subscribed to the organ; intending shortly to leave this state, if he is indebted to any person it is requested that application may be made for payment.

N. B. This evening will be a MUSICAL PERFORMANCE for the last time, in three parts, consisting of comic and pastoral songs, duets, &c. by Mr. Taylor and Miss Huntley. Tickets, one dollar each. Young ladies and gentlemen admitted at half price.

Annapolis, May 16.

A GENEROUS price will be given for a SERVANT whose reputation is founded upon his honesty, sobriety, industry and capacity, to drive a carriage. Inquire of the Printers for further particulars.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an insolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, that an ejectment will be brought at the ensuing June term by the sheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in Easton, the property of the said Nicholas Coleman, distinguished in the plot of the said town by No. 115.

This public notice is given that all the creditors of the aforesaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the sheriff of Talbot county against any costs and charges that may accrue by means of the aforesaid ejectment.

Easton, May 7, 1793.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of ROBERT BRADLY TYLER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to hand them in properly attested and passed by the orphans court, and those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, to

DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.

May 1, 1793.

Two Guineas Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Calvert county court-house, on Friday night last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a blaze face, some saddle spots on his back, two white feet, thick mane, some grey hairs at the root of his tail; if any brand it is forgot. He was stole by a certain LEONARD TURNER, who was seen upon him in the neighbourhood of major Sellman's, near South river church. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall be paid ONE GUINEA REWARD, and ONE GUINEA will be paid for apprehending the thief, so that he be brought to punishment.

JAMES SKINNER.

N. B. The above fellow, is a dark mulatto, and a notorious thief.

May 13th, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN A. THOMAS, Esq; St. Mary's county,	- - - - -	3 letters.
Rob. Chesley, Esq;	- - ditto	1
Robert Clarke,	- - - ditto	1
Burt. Tarlton,	- - - ditto	1
Col. Rob. Jarboe,	- - ditto	1
Jno. Leich,	- - - ditto	1
Rich. Llewellen,	- - - ditto	1
Charles Leigh,	- - - ditto	1
Jno. Murray, painter, Baltimore,		1
Miss Rebecca Adderton, care of Edw. Swan, Allen's Fresh,	- - -	1

May 7, 1793.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the first of July next, will be sent to the general Post-Office, as dead Letters:—

BENJAMIN BERRY, Esquire, Prince-George's county.

Mr. Thomas Black, Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county.

Mr. John Brown, Queen-Anne's county, state Maryland.

Messieurs Hanson and Bond, Printers, Alexandria.

Miss Rebecca Bayly, Prince-George's county.

Miss Mary Beall, Upper-Marlborough.

The right reverend Thomas J. Claggett, post-office, Upper-Marlborough, (3 letters).

Mr. Thomas B. Clements, Upper-Marlborough.

Miss Rebecca Fry.

Joshua Groves, and Co. Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.

John Read Magruder, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough.

William M'Blair, merchant, Lower-Marlborough.

Mr. John Mallowny, Nine Bridges, Queen-Anne's county.

Mr. Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.

Mrs. Mary Lyles, Patuxent river, Maryland.

John Coats Jones, Esquire, Inspector Revenue, Cedar Point.

Henry Hunt, Esquire, Sheriff, Calvert county.

Samuel Tyler, Esquire, Register Wills, Upper-Marlborough.

Mr. Roger Parke, Upper-Marlborough.

Colonel Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.

Colonel Gabriel Vanhorn, Prince-George's county.

Doctor Daniel Rawlings, Lower-Marlborough.

Captain Matthew Readmon, Nottingham.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, P. M.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES & GENTLEMENS

HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,

Francis-Street,

Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,

Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,

A complete Assortment of

The following ARTICLES,

—VIZ.—

HAIR-POWDERS.

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, Frenchiffrane, Vanille, Rose, Jessamine, Tubereuse, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille Fleur and Orange.

COMMON POMATUMS.

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

SOAPS.

Patent Windsor, Almond, Castile, Joppa, Naples and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot, Jessamine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Orange, Tubereuse, Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Lavender and Orange.

OILS.

Jessamine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best quality, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender, Italian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinchins, Craping, Curling and Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Scissars, Hair Ribbon, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivory Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and Tooth Picks.

—ALSO,—

Razors, and Razor and Elastic Strops, of the best Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases, Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax, Black Sticking and Court Plaister; Scissars; Desk and Hair Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, containing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR's GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH-BALL, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it prevents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

To TRAVELLERS.

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT COAT COVERS,

MADE and SOLD,

BY

William Caton,

WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,

Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

MR. CATON,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling House,

Situate in South-East-Street,

With a large GARDEN.

It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short Credit.

Annapolis, April 17th, 1793.

I HAVE about two hundred hogsheads of good Maryland Patowmack tobacco, which I will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange on London, or Rock of the United States.

J. H. STONE.

By his Excellency
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States, setting forth, that it is the duty and interest, and declaring it to be the disposition, of the United States to observe a friendly and impartial conduct towards the several European powers now at war, and further exhorting and warning the citizens of the said United States to avoid all acts and proceedings tending to contravene such disposition: And, whereas the secretary of state, in communicating a copy of the aforesaid proclamation, has intimated the expectation and reliance of the President of the United States, that injunctions so interesting to the happiness and prosperity of this country, will have the aid of the executive power towards their general and strict observance by the citizens of this state; I have therefore, with the advice and consent of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, earnestly exhorting the good people of this state to observe the peaceable and impartial conduct recommended as aforesaid by the President of the United States, and I do further enjoin all the officers of this state to be zealous and active in discouraging all proceedings that may be inconsistent with the pacific disposition announced as aforesaid, and endanger the happy state of tranquillity which this country at present enjoys.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk. council.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

THE subscriber has for SALE, 315½ acres of well improved LAND, consisting of parts of two tracts called *Evans's Range* and *Higgins's Lot*, in Prince-George's county, within twelve miles of the federal city, and ten of Queen-Anne. The whole lies compact; it is well watered, and has a plenty of ground fit for meadow, and nearly one half is woodland. This land is well adapted for farming and planting, and now rents for £. 56 per annum. There is on the tract a great quantity of fruit trees of various kinds, which are young and thriving. There is a good and convenient dwelling house on the land, and two good tobacco houses. Mr. NATHAN SOPER, who lives near the place, will shew it to any person inclined to purchase. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given by the person having a fee-simple in the land. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the payments for the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, 7th May, 1793.

FURNITURE for SALE.

On *Friday* and *Saturday* the 18th and 19th instant, will be offered for SALE, in this city,

A GREAT variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and a few DRY GOODS, and HARD WARE.—For all sums under ten pounds, ready money must be paid, and for all sums exceeding ten pounds, twelve months credit will be given, with interest from the day of sale.

J. H. STONE.

I have several good and well taught female house SERVANTS, who I will sell at PRIVATE SALE.

J. H. S.

Annapolis, May 6th, 1793.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, MARY BARTON, an Irish woman, who says she belongs to PHILIP SCHOLL, of Garrison Forrest, Baltimore county;—she is a young woman. Had on when she was committed, a dark grounded calico gown with purple spots on it, a blue petticoat. Very black hair, and good countenance. The owner is desired to take her away, pay charges and other expences.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, sheriff
Prince-George's county.

Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough, 6th May, 1793.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HORTON PARK, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

GEORGE BOOTH.

St. Mary's county.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time last fall, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GREENBURY TREAKLE.

Elk-Ridge.

Charles county, April 23, 1793.

THE sale of the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, which was advertised in this paper of the 28th ult. to take place on the 3rd instant, is of necessity put off until Saturday the 25th of May next, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

ALEXANDER & LONG,

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the latest Arrivals from EUROPE,

A Handsome and well-chosen

Assortment of GOODS,

Which they have just opened,

At their WET and DRY GOODS STORE, in Corn-Hill-street,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

WHITE, Brown, Irish, and Russia Sheetings,
¾ and ⅞ Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
German Linens,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Apron wide and Narrow Check,
Patent, ribbed, and plain White and Black Silk Hose,
Silk and Cotton do.
Mens White and Brown Thread and Cotton do.
Ladies fine Cotton do.
Boys White and Brown Thread do.
Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk do.
Coloured Cotton do.
Linen and White do.
Ladies long Shawls,
Common do.
Ladies Coloured & White Gloves,
Mens do.
A neat Assortment of Ribbons, Ferrettings, and Bindings,
Silk Purses,
Ladies Hat & Shoe Bows,
Satins, Modes, Sarsenets and Persians,
Sewing Silk,
Black Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies fashionable Hats,
Fans well assorted,
Plain, striped and cross-barred Muslins,
Muslin Aprons, Handkerchiefs and Cravats,
Fine Dimities and Muslinets,
Counterpanes of different sizes,
Wide and Narrow Bed-Ticking,
Striped and Brown Hollands,
Threads, Tapes and Bobbin,
White Chapel Needles,
Superfine & second clothes,
Buff, Slate, Black, and White Cassimers,
Striped and Plain Nankeens,
Bombazine and Bombazet,
Crape, Moreens, Joan's Spinning and Durants,
Spinning Cotton,
Mens, Youths and Childrens, fine and coarse Hats,
Saddles, Saddle Clothes, and Bridles,
Stuff Shoes and Slippers,
Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes,
Cloth and Shoe do.
Large and small Waiters,
Paste-board,
Hardware, &c. &c.

They are always supplied with an extensive ASSORTMENT of

Wet Goods, Groceries, &c.

To which they pay particular attention, and can, with propriety, recommend as genuine, viz.

WINES: Old Madeira, Sherry, Red Port, Teneriffe, Malaga,
French Brandy,
Old Spirit,
W. I. Rum,
N. England do.
Gin in cases and casks,
Molasses,
Brown Sugar of different Qualities,
Double and single refined and Lump do.
TEAS: Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congo, Bohea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Spanish Liquorice,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Cordials,
Bottle Corks,
Fresh Lemons,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
Large and small Sets of China,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Citron,
Sugar Candy,
Almonds,
Raisins in jars and kegs,
English Cheese,
London Porter,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Capers,
Sweet Oil,
Catsup,
Vinegar,
Durham Mustard,
Spermaceti & Tallow Candles,
Pipes and Smoaking Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
White and Brown Soap,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum,
Lampblack & Shoe Blacking,
A small Assortment of Patent Medicines,
Herrings by the Barrel, &c. &c.

A. and L. beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are determined to dispose of their goods on the CHEAPEST terms—this they flatter themselves they are enabled to do, from their care and attention in laying supplies in, as well as from their common mode of dealing, which is for CASH or PRODUCE only, an obvious advantage, that ought to induce those who purchase with cash or grain, to call at their store and examine their goods before they bargain elsewhere.

West River, April 29, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the PERSONAL ESTATE of STEPHEN STEWARD, will be exposed to public sale, at his dwelling house, on West river, the 17th day of May next; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, in pursuance of the directions of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of said Stephen Steward.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

On MONDAY the 10th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, at public sale, (if not sold before at private sale, if so public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of Litchworth's Chance, containing 450 or 500 acres, lying in Calvert county, 70 miles from Baltimore-town, and two from the Chesapeake bay; on which is a large thriving apple-orchard and a number of other excellent fruit-trees, about 150 acres of excellent wood-land, and between 20 and 30 acres of prime meadow ground, two tobacco houses, one of which is in tolerable good repair, other buildings are but temporary. The terms of payment will be one third in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Gideon Dare, merchant, Calvert county, who will shew the property on application, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Gerard Hopkins's, cabinet-maker, Gay-street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Baltimore, April 23, 1793.

George Johnson,

Has just opened,

An Assortment of Groceries,

At his Store,

Opposite the Market-House,

Lately in the occupation of Mr. JOHN RANDALL, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms, for *Ready Money*:

Amongst which are,

BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines; French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Geneva in Cases, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;—Molasses, Sweet Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap, Candles, Oils and Painters Colours, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said JOHNSON has just received by the ships NELLY and BETSEY from LONDON, a variety of ARTICLES suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he purposes selling on the lowest terms, for *cash* or a *short credit*.

April 10, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

Most respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has just received and now opened a GENERAL

Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

PORT, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva; Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers, Raisins, Plums, Starch, Copperas, Rice, Barley, Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cheese, Durch best flower of Mustard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Fresh Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas; Soap, Candles, Molasses, Table Oil, Blue, Indigo, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber has also for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, particularly a parcel of fine Nankeens; Ladies and Gentlemens Furred Hatts; Ladies Buff and Gum bottom Shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENING

At Beard's Point Warehouse,

On SOUTH-RIVER;

The following GOODS,

—*viz.*—

SPIRIT, West-India and New-England Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, Cordial, Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin and Bohea Teas, Sun-Raisins, Pepper, Cheese, Fine Salt, and eight by ten Window Glass.

—ALSO,—

A quantity of Callicoes, India ditto, Muslin, Muslinet, coloured and plain Cotton Hose, Ladies and Mens coloured Gloves, bordered Marseilles Quilting, black Sattinet Lasting, striped twilled Nankeen, plain ditto by the piece, Muslin Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Osnabrigs, Ticklenburgs, Penknives, Pocket ditto, and case Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c. All which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of barrel or hogshead Staves.

N. B. All persons in arrears to the subscribers, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, either on bond, note or open account, will be good enough to come in and settle their respective balances without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. and J. BEARD.

April 30, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.